

WHERE SHALL THE WORLD'S FAIR BE HELD IN 1892?

Map Showing Some of the Advantages Claimed by Chicago Over Other Competing Cities.

[DESIGNED BY ORANGE JUDD, EDITOR OF "ORANGE JUDD FARMER," OF CHICAGO.]



Places on the Heavy Line are Equally Distant from Chicago and New York City.—Places West of this Line are Nearer to Chicago.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE CHART.—The equal length of the dotted lines extending from Chicago and New York to any point on the heavy perpendicular line, show, that all places in the United States west of the heavy line are nearer to Chicago than to New York. An accurate Railway Map indicates that nearly all places west of the line, and even some places east of it, have shorter and more direct railway connections with Chicago than with New York. For example, Pittsburg, Pa., twelve miles east of the line, is practically nearer to Chicago on account of the straight and level non-mountainous railway line westward. Many times more Railways radiate in all directions from Chicago than from New York or Washington.

THE MONEY IS IN SIGHT.

NO TROUBLE IN RAISING \$5,000,000 FOR CHICAGO.

The World's Fair Committee Confident Not Only of Raising the Required Sum, but as Much More if Necessary—How the Work Progresses.

(Chicago special.)
The \$5,000,000 which the Finance Committee of the World's Exposition Company have called on the Chicago public for is easily in sight, and the chances are good for as much more. As yet very few of the subscription books have been turned into headquarters, but the reports from those that are out are so encouraging that the Finance Committee are greatly pleased. L. J. Gage said yesterday that everything was progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The committee had not yet seen all the capitalists whom they know will subscribe liberally, but they have already seen enough of them to make the Finance Committee very confident. The 2 per cent. that is being received on all subscriptions is proving ample to meet all the temporary needs, and it is being expended very judiciously. Already agents of the various committees are at work in several States promoting the World's Exposition enterprise, and they send in reports which indicate that they are doing their work well.

Iowa Supporting Chicago.
The Iowa State Farmers' Alliance in session at Des Moines passed a resolution unanimously declaring their sympathy with Chicago's efforts to secure the world's fair. One of the most prominent members voiced the sentiment of the entire body when he said: "The West should assert itself. Its people should not be compelled to travel East to commemorate the progress of four centuries in the new world. In no portion of the country is the progress more marked and at the same time in more vigorous operation than in the great region of which Chicago is the commercial center. The East is opposed to international trade. The strongest desire of its people is to keep their ports closed. They seek only for domestic trade with the country that lies to the west of them. They have neither the courage nor the enterprise to push for the trade of the 40,000,000 people to the south of us on this hemisphere. The Northwest is trading with Chicago rather than with New York, Boston or Philadelphia. Those seaboard cities, their ports being partly closed by law, have but one side with which to trade, while Chicago, located in the heart of the country, has four sides to draw upon for its growth and prosperity. To insure success the people of the West should impress upon their Congressmen, who will have the naming of the place, their earnest desire that the great fair be held in Chicago, and not let their inattention to this preliminary matter be taken as an evidence that they care but little about it. Earnestness will win."

Chicago the Choice of LaCrosse.
The Secretary of the LaCrosse, Wis., Board of Trade having received communications from the Boards of Trade in Chicago, New York and Washington asking the endorsement of the Board for the different cities mentioned, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The selection of a location for the International World's Fair in 1892 is now engaging public attention, and an expression of opinion by this Board has been requested on behalf of the several cities, and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this board the principal reasons which should govern the selection of the proposed site are: First, accessibility to all parts, both from abroad and

from the extremes of our own continent; second, ability to entertain and provide for an immense influx of people; and, third, that the route to and from the city selected should offer an opportunity for observing the agricultural and industrial resources of the nation; and that the city itself should be typical in its character and thoroughly representative of our progressive spirit and its results; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Trade of this city, in the exercise of its corporate powers, do hereby authorize and instruct its agents to give effect to the sentiments expressed in these resolutions.

Southerners Favor Chicago.
The Ex-Confederate Association of Chicago have adopted an address to be circulated by the members among their Southern friends. In recommending the Exposition project to the South, it says:

"In so doing, it is with a hope bordering upon a certainty that the people of that region, where still are clustered the bright pictures that gladdened the early years of the members of the association, will be influenced by the logical reasons advanced to sustain the position of the society in the belief that the Garden City is the most fitting place."

Assigning reasons, it claims: "It was Chicago that, in 1882, proclaimed to the world at large that the United States should fitly honor the memory of Columbus. It has every facility; its hotel accommodations are unsurpassed; its boarding houses are innumerable; its restaurants are countless; its transportation facilities are superb; its amusements are numerous and attractive; its parks, boulevards and promenades are as grand as those of any city; its public buildings are the wonder and admiration of the world; it is a summer resort; its people are hospitable and generous; it can furnish everything the South wants; it is centrally located and easy of access."

"In conclusion, if Chicago wins the coveted prize, the world at large will have full opportunity to comprehend the immensity of this grand country of ours, and especially the vast resources of the Mississippi Valley, the nature of which, presumably, is entirely unknown to most European people. What will benefit the Great West in this respect will most certainly redound to the welfare of the whole South, as well as to the entire country."

[Signed by Col. John Geo. Ryan and others.]

How to Subscribe for Stock.

The inquiry has been so frequent asking how people may subscribe that the following information is given by the Chicago Herald: The shares of stock are \$10 each. A single share or any number may be subscribed for at headquarters, at the Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn street. Only 2 per cent. of the stock has to be paid for on subscribing. If the fair come to this city the balance will be required in installments running through two years.

Rockford Indorses Chicago.

By unanimous vote the Rockford (Ill.) City Council passed strong resolutions favoring Chicago, and deciding to use every effort possible to insure success.

Pancakes.

"That's a sharp wife of yours, Jones."

"Yes, only she has a bad temper. She threw a pair of sizzlers at me this morning."

"A pair of sizzlers?"

"No, sizzlers—two underdone pancakes."

A BUNCH OF LILACS.

BY JEFFIE FORDUSH-HANAPOLD.

ONLY a bunch of fragrant, dew-sprinkled lilacs. And yet they bring the tears to my eyes, and you question me to know why I weep.

Look at me, my boy. You see before you an old man whose form is bent and whose hair rivals the driven snow in its whiteness. Try to imagine that once I was as young and handsome as yourself. Nay, do not smile; it is quite true, my lad.

I was as straight and tall as you are; my eyes were as bright and sparkling and my snow-white locks as dark and bonny as your own. But this was long ago.

I wonder if it be true that the enchantment of the past lies in its remoteness? I can not believe it; so do not try to convince me that it is true. For as my thoughts go wandering back through the space of years, and recall past pleasures and events that will never be forgotten, though they happened long years ago, I feel confident that those days were brighter, in reality as well as in imagination, than any that can come to me now.

I was just twenty-one when the crowning happiness of my life was given me. Ah, she was so bright and sunny, my little Janette, my wife, with such a winsome face, sweet and blue eyes and shining golden hair, where the sunlight loved to linger. And such winning ways that everyone loved her. It is little wonder that I fairly worshipped her. And so five blissful years passed away, and I was happy, for I had a hearthstone of my own, a loving wife to brighten it, and little pattering feet and lisping voices to make music at my home.

I was not rich, but I was prosperous in my business affairs, and by careful saving, at the end of five years I had a comfortable sum of money in the bank, enough, in fact, to admit of our building in the home we had so long talked about. I remember how pleased Janette was when the foundation was laid, and it was not long before our little home was completed—a cosy, unpretentious building; comfortable, it is true, and such a prize in our eyes.

It rained the day we moved into our new home, and the air was sweet with perfume from the great wet bunches of lilacs that grew so near our front steps. And to this day, whenever I inhale their rich fragrance, I can see, in imagination, my darling Janette, just as she looked when she met me at the door on my return at night. Ah, what a pretty picture she made. She had a bunch of lilacs tucked in her belt and a sweet smile of welcome lighted up her winsome face.

Those were happy days, my boy; and when a little daughter came to keep the sturdy boys company, our cup of happiness was indeed full to overflowing. And so time passed on, until our little Nettle was two years old; then, without any warning, almost before we could realize it, she was taken from us by a dread disease. Only a few short hours, and our darling was dead. This was our first great sorrow, and it seemed more than we could bear. But we still had the two boys to live for, and such dear good boys as they were. Ah, if they had only lived to grow up, what abetting they would have been to me now.

But it was not to be, and before another year had fled we were alone,

Janette and I, and the home that had echoed to the music of childish laughter and the patter of baby feet was silent and empty, and our hearts were as we clung closer together in our loneliness, and lived each for the other.

I had bought a little pony-carriage for my darling wife, and she always drove to meet me nights, and her sweet, bright smile and cheering words were my greatest comfort. At last, one day, as I stood waiting on the steps of the store, watching for her to drive around the little curve in the road, and anxious to get a glimpse of her sweet face, and hear her cheery, kindly greeting, "All ready, Dick?" I was startled by a great noise and commotion, and almost instantly there dashed into view a runaway, and, God pity me! it was my darling Janette clinging to the lines with all her strength, her face pitifully pale, and her eye wild with fright.

I sprang forward, but, alas! too late. A heavy team, coming in the opposite direction, had not time to get out of the way, and they came together with a crash, and my wife, my only treasure, was thrown heavily to the ground.

In an instant I had her in my arms, calling her name and pressing kisses on her cold lips. It seemed hours before she opened her eyes, but at last she did open them, and looking up into my face with a world of love, she whispered, "Dick, darling, don't forget me," and with that whisper her pure spirit fled into the vague future of the world to come.

My darling was dead, and I was almost wild in my great misery. Kind friends assisted us home, to that home that would indeed be silent and empty to me now, and did all that human power could do to comfort me, and prepared my darling for her last resting place.

The tears are rolling down my cheeks, and dropping into my long white beard, and you, my boy, are crying. Well, it was a sad parting, but I have grown to think of her as waiting for me, with our little ones among the angels, and some day I shall see them again.

You call me "Uncle Dick," and you love me. Yes, yes, my boy, I know that you do, but you can not bring me back my darlings, and life can never be the same to me again.

My story is a sad one, and yet it happened many years ago, and the time is not far distant when I shall be called to that heavenly home where my wife and little ones are waiting to welcome me.

Do not weep for me, dear lad, when that time comes, for I shall be so glad to go, and the summons can not come too soon. Still I have learned to await God's time, and be content. And yet, if at times you see me looking sad, and perchance wiping the tears from my old eyes, you will know of what I am thinking, and will not question me, as you did just now, when I shed tears over a little bunch of lilacs you so kindly gathered for me.

God bless you, dear lad, and if it be His will, let your life be free from such bitter sorrow as it was my lot to bear.—Chicago Ledger.

At the Menagerie.

"Oh, dear! look at that ferocious tiger!"

"Don't be afraid, mum, he won't hurt you."

"They say he killed a man last night."

"Yes, mum, but he's very affectionate, all the same."

"Affectionate?"

"Yes, mum; I never saw an animal so devoted to his paw and maw."

THE STRIKE IS STILL ON.

LONDON WORKMEN HAVE NOT RETURNED TO WORK.

Both Sides Quiet. Though Some Discontent is Manifested by the Workmen—Raising Funds for the Strikers—Coal Increasing in Price.

A London dispatch says: The great strike remains unchanged, neither side having made a move to-day. There are signs of discontent, however, among the agitators, and it is a risk that a small committee has been appointed to consider the advisability of abandoning the strike. There is also trouble over the relief funds, the stewards complaining that they are not receiving their proper share, but the men are generally standing firm and there is nothing like a disaffection in their ranks. Ten thousand tailors joined the strikers this morning.

Information has been received by the police and by Home Secretary Matthews that Burns to-day urged the strikers to proceed to the docks and expel the men working there. Eight hundred strikers visited the Albert docks this afternoon and compelled the laborers there to quit work. Men at work on vessels in the Medway were also forced to quit. The government is now employing convicts to unload vessels in the Medway.

The dock companies express themselves as better satisfied with the aspect of affairs. They have an increased number of men at work. The officials state that plenty of labor would be obtainable if the strikers' picket system were abolished. A deputation of ship-owners, representing eighty of the leading houses in the metropolitan district, waited upon the officials of the dock companies to-day and urged upon them to give the shippers power to make their own arrangements with the men for the discharge and loading of vessels. Mr. Norwood, chairman of the joint docks committee, appealed to the shippers not to press their request, as to grant it would be impossible without conceding the points which the companies are fighting against. At a meeting of wharfingers a resolution was adopted advising the strikers to accept the dock companies' offer.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper, the Star, has collected £2,500 for the strikers' fund. A dispatch to the Star from Melbourne, Australia, says that at a meeting there the sum of £1,500 was collected on behalf of the strikers.

At Rochester, there is much excitement over the strike. Coal has advanced 2 shillings. The railroad and the river docks are picketed by strikers to prevent the importation of new labor. Two of the largest firms here have expressed their willingness to grant the required concessions, but the men refuse to return to work unless all the firms concede their demands.

At Dundee, a trades union congress has adopted resolutions to the effect that the London agitators are justified in their demands. The congress also called upon the various trades of the United Kingdom to render the strikers all possible financial support. The mention of John Burns' name was loudly applauded.

ELECTRICITY WILL KILL.

A New York Man Struck by an Alternating Current.

A New York dispatch says: Darwin A. Henry, aged 28, son of Charles V. Henry, superintendent of the Standard Underground Cable company of Pittsburgh, and himself superintendent of construction for the East River Electric Light company, was instantly killed to-day by electricity in the company's factory. Mr. Henry was standing on a step ladder arranging some wire on a switchboard at the time. It is believed he missed his footing while on the ladder and caught hold of the wires while trying to steady himself. It is said the shock was from an alternating current of 1,000 volts. The electric light plant and incinerator was burned to the ground. His left hand was slightly scorched, and on his left elbow there was the imprint of a wire. Efforts were made by physicians to resuscitate him in vain.

A MONTANA CAMP BURNED.

Barker Nearly Destroyed—Several Lives Thought to Have Been Lost.

Great Falls (M. T.) dispatch: The mining camp of Barker was almost destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire started in a miner's camp, three doors below Zeigler's house, and swept from there up the valley, burning all the eastern portion of the camp. It is supposed that Ellis, his wife, and four children all lost their lives. There are also three men missing. Mr. Heibler lost seventy tons of hay, farm tools, and everything but his household goods.

Barker is the business center of the entire Barker district and is about sixty-five miles southeast of Great Falls. The mineral deposits are on both the east and west sides of the camp, the burned portion being on the east side of the creek, where most of the business was done. The place will be at once rebuilt.

CENSUS EMPLOYES.

Robert Porter, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, Makes Appointments.

Robert Porter, superintendent of the census bureau, has appointed Dr. Charles A. Ashburner and John H. Jones special agents to collect statistics of coal for the eleventh census. Ashburner was formerly in charge of the geological survey in Pennsylvania. Jones was the statistician for the Pennsylvania railroad company.

James H. Blodgett, Rockford, Ill., has been appointed special agent to collect the educational statistics.

James M. Swank of Philadelphia has been appointed special agent to collect statistics of the iron and steel trade, and Joseph D. Weeks of Pittsburgh has been appointed special agent to collect statistics of petroleum, coke, natural gas, and glass.

Burned to Death for His Crime.

Lexington (Ky.) dispatch: The 12-year-old daughter of William Oates, a wealthy farmer of Wayne county, Kentucky, was assaulted Saturday by a negro servant. As soon as the crime was made known a posse was organized and a search began for the negro. He was found and identified and after some delay was placed in a trench. Dry rails were placed in the trench, and the body was covered with coal oil. The fire was set on fire. The fire was turned to a crisp.

Proctor Knott Sold for \$17,500.

At Sheephead Bay, N. Y., before the racing began Monday Col. R. B. Bruce sold at public auction a number of thoroughbreds belonging to Bryant & Scoggin and the Locust stable. The star of the sale was the 3-year-old Proctor Knott, the winner of last year's Futurity, who was sold to W. A. Ferris, who represented Mr. Scoggin, for \$17,500. Come-to-Taw was sold to Mr. Kelly for \$5,250. Porter Ash bought Robin Hood for \$1,000. G. R. Tompkins paid \$11,700 for Hindoo, Mr. Kelly \$2,400 for Uncle Bob, and G. R. Morris \$4,000 for Cerebus.

THREE HUNDRED PERISH.

A THOUSAND OTHERS MAINED AND MUTILATED.

A Dynamic Horror at Antwerp—Explosion in a Cartridge Factory Bringing Death and Devastation to Thousands of People—An Awful Conflagration Results.

An Antwerp dispatch says: Three hundred people were killed and about 1,000 injured, many fatally, by the explosion of a large quantity of dynamite in the Carvalin factory. The factory was located immediately adjoining several large petroleum warehouses, in which were stored 50,000 barrels of oil. These warehouses were set on fire, and in less than an hour an area of about two acres was aflame, the loss being estimated at many millions. The factory was located in the vicinity of the Hourse, which at the time of the explosion was crowded. Burning fragments of the factory were hurled against the Hourse, setting it on fire and creating a panic among the numbers, several hundred persons were killed. Many persons in and near the building were also badly wounded.

The scenes at the hospitals where the wounded have been conveyed were heartrending. The ships at the American docks were saved, the wind being favorable. The explosions at the burning cartridge factory and the flying shells rendered the work of the firemen and soldiers extremely perilous. The communal all recently condemned the factory as dangerous, but for some unexplained reason it was allowed to continue operations. The victims are mostly factory girls. Windows were shattered at points three miles away.

In the principal hospital of the city, where several hundred of the more seriously wounded women and girls were taken, the scenes witnessed were of the most horrible description. Every available surgeon in Antwerp has been at work ever since the wounded began to arrive, and many professional men have gone from neighboring cities and towns. The terrible spread of devastation was shown by the fact that many of the wounded were almost stripped of clothing. Scores were carried into the hospitals minus arms or legs, probably a majority of the whole number being either wholly or partially blinded. Nearly all were covered with blood, and even the hospital attendants, accustomed as they are to scenes of suffering, were, in many cases, rendered so nervous and excited by the horrible appearance of the patients to perform their duties satisfactorily.

In the children's ward of the hospital row upon row of cots is filled with little sufferers by the terrible calamity, a great number of them having been hurt while playing in the streets adjoining the factory when the explosion occurred. Besides these many boys and girls were employed in the place, and nearly every one of them is now in the hospital. When the terrible crash came, no one seems to know how those who were able fled for their lives, and in the end many women and children were knocked down and trampled upon. This is learned from the survivors.

When the oil barrels in the warehouses began to explode shipwreck became imminent, for the oil should flow into the water alongside their vessels. They at once organized gangs of men to aid in moving the ships beyond danger. In a short time, however, the flames in the oil warehouses became of such terrifying extent, and the smoke so stiflingly dense, that the laborers refused to do any more work, and left the docks in flight. This operated to cause a panic among the laborers, and those who joined in the laborers' flight. To this cause is due the fact that a number of vessels were being loaded when the explosion occurred. The vessels lost were all of the same type, the laborers, however, were not on board being unable to move the ships to places of safety. The vessels lost were all of the same type, the laborers, however, were not on board being unable to move the ships to places of safety. The vessels lost were all of the same type, the laborers, however, were not on board being unable to move the ships to places of safety.

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The whole of the garrison and a large part of the male population of the town aided the firemen, but their efforts were vainly aided. The Carvalin factory, belonging to M. Carvalin, a merchant who had recently purchased 50,000 old cartridges, intending to sell the powder. His workpeople—some of whom were women—were occupied in the task of opening these cartridges when the explosion took place. As the explosion occurred, the little hope of discovering, for not one of M. Carvalin's employees has as yet been found alive. In fact, not a single corpse has been found intact.

When M. Carvalin sought permission to erect his cartridge manufactory the city authorities opposed him might and main. The provincial council, however, were less far-seeing, and accorded M. Carvalin the necessary permission. The disaster is really the outcome of political bickering between the town council and the provincial council. The fire spread in all directions in the city. Warehouses in which from 20,000 to 25,000 barrels of petroleum are stored were burning. The fire spread in all directions in the city. Warehouses in which from 20,000 to 25,000 barrels of petroleum are stored were burning. The fire spread in all directions in the city. Warehouses in which from 20,000 to 25,000 barrels of petroleum are stored were burning.

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The shock of the explosion had the same effect on the busy city as would an earthquake. In an instant the streets everywhere were seething with the excited throngs of terror-stricken and anxiously inquiring of each other what had happened. As soon as the nature of the disaster became known the authorities ordered detachments of troops to the scene, and with their aid the thousands of excited people were kept at a distance from the wrecked building. The firemen had reached the place and were about to begin the work of extinguishing the blazing ruin when it was discovered that the neighboring oil warehouses were on fire. Officers at once passed through the dense crowd, telling them of the new and terrible danger. The people were then ordered to a safe distance, by which time huge flashes of fire were leaping into the air as barrel after barrel of oil exploded and poured out into the various yards.

Look for the Umbrella.

Going up the steps of an "L" station an elderly gentleman jostled an umbrella from under the arm of a man who preceded him. "Look here, young man," said the angry gentleman, "do you know that you render yourself liable to a suit for damages by carrying your umbrella in that way? You endanger the eyes of every person who follows you, and you thus lay yourself open to a charge of carelessness, and should you injure any one, you could be mulcted in a round sum. Better be a dude and suck the head of your cane or umbrella than threaten people in this criminal way."

It was a homely lecture, but pertinent, and for the benefit of all such careless people I give it space.—The Epoch.

LEMUR.—I tell you, men may prate as they will about woman's extravagance, but she can dress well on a sum that would keep a man looking shabby. Since (dryly)—That's true. Now, the sum that my wife dresses on keeps me looking shabby year in and year out.

The exact function of potash in plant growth is yet to be discovered. A German chemist, R. Lupton, has proven that plants may develop when no potash is present, but their condition falls below the normal.